





## Biggest Assistance Program

## U.S. Growth Aid to Egypt Reaches Total of \$900 Million

By Thomas W. Lippman

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 23 (UPI).—From a standing start in 1974, U.S. economic assistance for Egypt has grown to the biggest aid program in the world. More U.S. economic assistance is being channeled to Egypt than to the rest of Africa and Latin America combined.

John Gilligan, administrator of the Agency for International Development, toured the country this week for a first-hand look at the impact of the aid, now running at more than \$900 million a year. He said the United States is committed to sustaining this effort for "a long time to come."

Mr. Gilligan described Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as "a good deal more satisfied" with the aid program than he was when the two met in Washington in March because "he thinks things are beginning to move."

Interviewed aboard an Egyptian military helicopter traveling from the Suez Canal to Cairo, Mr. Gilligan said he told Mr. Sadat that "we are insisting that the Egyptians develop a long-term sound economic development plan and stick to it. If we are going to go to Congress for the money, we have to see some results at the end."

## Soap, Cement

The United States is giving or lending Egypt everything from tallow for soap to a \$100-million cement factory. But Mr. Gilligan saw little in the way of tangible results from the aid program because the most ambitious projects are still in their early stages.

The significance of his visit lies less in what he saw than in what he said.

He officially confirmed what had already become apparent after a long debate in the U.S. Embassy in Cairo—that the aid program is not the type envisaged either by Congress or Mr. Sadat when assistance was resumed after the 1973 Middle East war.

Economic aid was promised by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to induce Mr. Sadat to participate in the shuttle diplomacy that followed that war and to accept the Sinai disengagement agreement. The aid program was envisaged as giving Mr. Sadat immediate, visible results to show the Egyptian people and to strengthen his political position.

For the words of an informed American, it was to have been a "high-velocity, quick-impact pro-

## Vance Given Paris Briefing

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Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for establishing a closer relationship with NATO than existed under his Gaullist predecessor. The Soviet President went out of his way to meet with Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, which the government had opposed. Yesterday, during the official lunch given by Mr. Brezhnev for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the new Soviet Embassy, the Russians invited several well-known Gaullists, including Gen. de Gaulle's son, Philippe; his son-in-law, Gen. Alain de Boissieu; Mrs. Georges Pompidou; Mr. Chirac and Maurice Couve de Murville, a prime minister under De Gaulle.

Meanwhile, at OECD headquarters, Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen conferred for two hours and decided to send another U.S.-British mission to southern Africa early next month to try to resolve the escalating Rhodesian conflict. A spokesman for Mr. Owen said the British Foreign Secretary planned to go to southern Africa himself late next month or in early August.

## Schmidt to Visit Poland

BONN, June 23 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Poland Sept. 20-23, government sources said today.

gram," run by a small staff that would keep a low profile. What has evolved over three years is a complicated program to aid the long-term development of the Egyptian economy. "We're going to remain in this effort for years ahead, for a long time to come," Mr. Gilligan said.

He said he had informed Mr. Sadat at their meeting here Sunday that the emphasis of the U.S. program was shifting from the immediate projects that might yield political gain to long-term efforts to rebuild the national economy—projects that may not come to fruition until after Mr.

Sadat has left the presidency. The tough questions about aid to Egypt that have been raised during hearings on the aid budget in Congress, he said, were to be expected because "this was presented to Congress not as a development program but as a political payoff. Now they're

saying, 'We paid for peace, where is it?'"

This is not to suggest that three years of rapidly growing U.S. economic aid to Egypt have not produced any results.

Goods purchased with U.S. funds—buses and electrical machinery, margarine and bulldozers, tractors and herbicides—are flowing into the country. Contracts are being signed for major industrial facilities such as an electric power station for the city of Ismailia.

Egypt has a reputation for getting less than full value out of the money given it by the United States, the European countries and the Arab oil states, but Mr. Gilligan said it has been made clear to Mr. Sadat that "the donors won't stick with him" if this continues.

He said Mr. Sadat responded that he was sometimes forced to set aside sound, long-range plans because of "political pressures for immediate relief," which in contemporary Egyptian terms means using development capital to buy food for the people.

## Food-Price Riot

While the United States and other donor nations have condemned this practice, the United States has also yielded to it. After food-price riots rocked the Sadat government last January, AID took \$190 million out of capital development projects and allowed the Egyptian government to use the money for food.

In the next fiscal year, U.S. funds will be paying for social work training, family planning, rehabilitation of the country's major textile mill, port improvement, poultry farming, railroad cars and a bank that will provide loans for the country's private-sector economy.



UNEASINESS IN ETHIOPIA—Members of Peasant Workers Associations (Kebeles) stand guard outside office in Addis Ababa to protect area from "reactionaries."

## Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda Drift Apart

## Three-Nation Bloc in E. Africa Is Said to Be Disintegrating

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, June 23.—Four months ago, when Tanzania suddenly closed its border to Kenya, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania snapped: "I want to remind the Kenyans that they do business in Tanzania."

It was presumed then that the border would not stay closed for long. Both sides had too much to lose and previous disputes between them had always blown over after ruffled feathers were smoothed.

But it has not worked out that way this time. Despite mediation attempts by several West African envoys, the border remains closed and the two governments now seem to believe that the rift cannot be bridged easily.

The cost has been high. Kenya has lost a trading partner that last year imported \$15 million worth of its goods and has lost access to roads leading to Zambia, a potentially important market.

Textile Industry Hurt  
Kenya's textile industry has been particularly hurt because it relied on Tanzania for cotton. As a result, Kenya has started looking for new sources and new trading partners. Yesterday, Kenya and the Sudan signed a new trade agreement here in Nairobi.

For its part, Tanzania has lost much-needed revenue that a once-flourishing tourist trade brought in to the impoverished country. President Nyerere had hoped that he could persuade tourists to skip Kenya and fly directly to Tanzania for their safaris. Instead, tourists have all but ignored Tanzania while Kenya's tourist industry has continued to prosper.

It was believed initially that Tanzania closed its border because Mr. Nyerere wanted a more equitable share of the benefits of the East African Community.

Steady Disintegration  
The Tanzanian leader had often complained that Kenya, foreign investment, had reaped

the lion's share of the community's benefits. Ironically, the border's closing has all but killed any chance that the ailing community had of surviving.

It has been disintegrating steadily for several years as the three member states followed divergent paths: Kenya toward

free enterprise, Tanzania toward socialism and Uganda toward general chaos under President Idi Amin. The collapse of East with its emphasis on tourism and African Airways, coinciding with the border's closing, appeared to be the death knell for the community.

## Violence in Soweto Spills Into Downtown

(Continued from Page 1)  
black-townships on the outskirts of urban areas. Only last week, three blacks with machine guns killed two whites in a downtown Johannesburg garage.

In Soweto, where more than a million blacks live, the pattern was ominously similar to last year. During unrest last week that accompanied the commemoration of the 1976 upheaval, police used tear gas extensively

but rarely opened fire. There were no deaths. Today, in the face of the most serious disturbances for months, rifle, shotgun and revolver fire was frequent.

Brig. Jan Visser, police commander in the township, indicated that a get-tough order had gone out to reinforced police contingents. "I think we have played this in a low key long enough," he said. Referring to the demonstrators, he added: "If they want trouble, they can have trouble."

## Kenyans Recount the Drama Of Amin Survival of Coup Plot

(Continued from Page 1)  
through roadblocks hastily erected by Marshal Amin's loyal battalions. The fugitive plotters surrendered their weapons, were questioned by Kenyan police and are now assumed to have melted into Nairobi's large Ugandan refugee community, along with five confederates who arrived after the first flight.

None of the 13 knew what happened to President Amin, but Ugandan security officers told Kenyan friends that he "sustained minor injuries in an auto accident between Kampala and Entebbe and is now resting at Nakasero Lodge."

There are widespread rumors that "many" Baganda and Basoga soldiers were killed last Saturday and Sunday, but these rumors have not been confirmed. There are also rumors that Baganda and Basoga people living in their home districts are being beaten and their homes looted by soldiers, but this type of activity by soldiers has been commonplace in Uganda for at least three years.

## Peru Cracks Down On Austerity Protests

LIMA, June 23 (UPI).—Peru's military government today imposed curfews and closed schools in a crackdown on spreading violence in protests against its economic austerity program. The demonstrations began last week in the ancient Inca capital of Cuzco and spread to three other cities yesterday.



Kim Hyung Wook

## Disclosed KCIA Fund

## Seoul Calls Korean a Traitor For Testimony on Payoffs

SEOUL, June 23 (AP).—The South Korean government called former intelligence chief Kim Hyung Wook "a betrayer" today for testifying that it had financed attempts to buy the support of U.S. congressmen.

"A betrayer can say almost anything, but it will not be listened to," said Information Ministry spokesman Hwang Sun Pil.

Mr. Kim, director of the

Korean Central Intelligence Agency from 1961 to 1969, told a House committee in Washington yesterday that he had arranged for \$3 million in government funds to be deposited in the name of Tongsun Park. Park is alleged to have been chief conduit for payment to congressmen in return for support for military aid to South Korea.

"It has angered and disgusted the Korean people that anti-utterances have come from a man who left his own country in the early 1970s," Mr. Hwang said.

"It should be clearly understood that the Korean people, in looking for a better future for themselves, do not necessarily seek the endorsement of foreign countries," he added. Korean newspapers split Mr. Kim's testimony across front pages.

## Guillotining of French Killer Revives Death Penalty Debate

DOUAI, France, June 23 (AP).—In an execution that revived debate over capital punishment, Jérôme Carrein, a 36-year-old farmhand, was guillotined here today for drowning an 8-year-old girl in a marsh after trying to rape her.

An organization of prisoners said that the execution "solved nothing" and would "not deter similar crimes. The dead man's lawyer denounced the 'atrocious' punishment.

The last person to have been put to death in France was also a child-killer, Christian Ramucci. He was guillotined in Marseilles last July.

A month later, however, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing exercised his right to grant clemency and reprieved two Gypsies condemned for the rape-murder of a 20-year-old British hitchhiker and the slaying of her fiancé. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing commuted the Gypsies' sentences to life in prison.

Another development indicating an end to the use of the guillotine, which dates from the French Revolution, occurred earlier this year in Troyes, where the confessed killer of a 7-year-old boy was given a life term in prison after his attorney convinced the jury that use of the guillotine was barbaric.

## Another Escapes Death

Two days later, another convicted murderer was given a prison term instead of a sentence to execution, adding to the impression that capital punishment was no longer in court favor.

Pierre Lefranc, attorney for the man executed today, said he went to the Elysée Palace on May 12 in an attempt to get a pardon from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. But he admitted that he had had little hope of getting a reprieve, because the 1975 murder involved a child. Killers of children and prison guards rarely get pardons in France.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has reprieved four persons, including the two Gypsies and two persons convicted of killing old women, since taking office in 1974.

"Fortunately, the discretion which prevails before an execution was respected," Mr. Lefranc said, referring to the French tradition that the condemned does not know of the guillotine until shortly before his execution.

## Miners' Leader Arrested in Fight At London Plant

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Police arrested coal miners' leader Arthur Scargill and 30 other labor union militants today in a battle with pickets at a strike-bound film processing plant in northwest London, a Scotland Yard spokesman reported.

Prime Minister James Callaghan called the dispute serious during a House of Commons debate and appealed for calm.

Mr. Scargill's arrest caused anger among Britain's coal miners and other labor unions and heightened fears of a major confrontation between unions and the government, already at odds over national pay policy.

Mr. Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, was arrested soon after he led 200 miners to join more than 1,000 pickets and supporters outside the Grunwick processing plant, the center of an increasingly bitter dispute that began 10 months ago. He was later released on bail on charges of obstruction.

## OAS Backs U.S. On Rights Drive

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, June 23 (AP).—The Organization of American States "reaffirmed its commitment to the priority of human rights and to that extent we in this hemisphere lead the world," U.S. Ambassador Gale McGee said following OAS adoption of a U.S.-sponsored resolution on the matter.

The resolution was approved yesterday at the final session of the seventh OAS General Assembly by 14 of the 25 nations, one more than the majority required for adoption. Eight nations abstained and three were absent.

With the resolution, the OAS became the first international body to go on record in support of President Carter's campaign to improve human rights around the world. "If it weren't for the United States, the human rights issue would never have come up," a Latin American diplomat said.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "الله أكبر"



## Monkeys Irradiated in U.S. Tests for New Anti-Personnel Warhead

Walter Pincus  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Scientists are now testing how much neutron radiation would be needed to kill or maim a human, Pentagon officials said.

Neutrons destroy and change cell structure, particularly in the central nervous system. If the dose is strong enough, victims have fits, nausea, loss of control of muscles and eventually die, primarily from heart or respiratory failure.

Use on Enemy  
How much radiation was needed to make it useful against enemy troops was a question turned over to Pentagon scientists years ago.

Last year, the Defense Department asked for and received approval from then President Gerald Ford to go ahead with production of an enhanced radiation warhead designed for battlefield use.

The warhead, according to defense officials, would affect individuals in its "kill radius" within minutes and permit occupation of the attacked area within several hours.

Because the neutron warhead—nicknamed the "cookie cutter"—would confine its radiation to a specific target and limit collateral blast and heat damage, it has been considered a more credible nuclear weapon by its supporters.

The Pentagon and the Energy Research and Development Administration are now seeking funds in ERDA's fiscal 1978 budget to start production of this enhanced radiation warhead for the 16-mile-range Lance missile.

It would be the first publicly acknowledged tactical nuclear weapon specially designed to kill people by radiation rather than destroy installations and equipment by heat and blast.

The new warhead has never been tested against humans, according to defense officials.

Instead, from the tests on monkeys and other animals, a Defense Nuclear Agency statement notes, "estimates of biological effects" on humans from the proposed Lance warhead "have been synthesized."

A defense scientist involved in the experiments said recently that the tests have all been made with dosages designed to kill both the animals and people.

No Low-Dose Tests  
"There have been no low-dose studies where survivability was involved," he said.

He added that he believes casualties from a neutron warhead attack would be greater than those from a conventional warhead, because of the "leakage" of neutrons from the warhead.

A series of experiments at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute illustrates the testing techniques used in recent years.

Ten monkeys, averaging 3 1/2 years in age, were trained to operate treadmills, and each was then placed in a compact cubicle called a "squeeze-box" and "exposed" to a single whole-body dose of gamma-neutron radiation.

Within eight minutes after such radiation, 80 per cent became unable to work the treadmills and all died in from 7 to 132 hours.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that made the water project outbreak recommendations, had said previously that he hoped the deletions would avoid a conflict with the President.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, who lost a new-project start in the committee's action, called the decision "a correct one" but pleaded with Sen. Stennis to recognize "the concern of those of us who had construction starts halted."

He asked that they be funded in a supplemental measure or next year's money bill.

President Carter and his aides have threatened a veto of the public works money bill if Congress fails to cut funds for all 18 projects he wants halted.

Despite that threat, the House voted last week to cut money for only one project on Mr. Carter's list and approved funding the rest.

An amendment in the House to cut out 16 more projects lost by only 24 votes. The narrow margin showed clearly that as Carter veto of the bill would be all but impossible to override.

The Senate committee held a closed session yesterday to discuss the neutron warhead, for which President Carter wants congressional funding before he decides whether the weapon should be produced. He has promised a decision by Oct. 1 and said that meanwhile he wants "flexibility" on the matter.

Sen. Hatfield said that he questioned Congress giving Mr. Carter the money before his decision was made. He also said that an impact statement of the new warhead's effect on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks had not been presented to Congress, as required by law.



ON THE TOWN—While her mother, First Lady Rosalynn Carter, was attending various meetings, Amy Carter, with a sunflower patch pinned to her back, toured San Francisco with a friend, Maya-Lin Brown. They saw Fisherman's Wharf, Lombard St., museums and were chaperoned by four Secret Service men.

## U.S.-British Air Pact Leaves Some Key Issues Unresolved

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—The agreement yesterday on a new British-U.S. air treaty made alterations in the pattern of airline routes that will significantly affect transatlantic travel habits.

But it left unresolved a number of issues that will have to be settled before the picture of future air operations between the two countries can become clear.

Chief among the matters still outstanding are the question of New York landing rights for the Concorde supersonic airliner; the fate of the no-reservation, low-fare New York-London service that Laker Airways hopes to start in early fall; and the ultimate Carter administration decisions on which of this country's airlines will fly which of the new routes to London.

A key provision of the new pact was the increase, from nine to 14, in the number of U.S. cities that ultimately will have non-stop airline links to London.

Another important provision will allow only one U.S. carrier to compete on London runs from all the 14 cities except New York and Los Angeles, where two will be allowed. And a third provision will mean a sizable but gradual reduction in the number of European and Asian cities to which U.S. carriers serving London may carry passengers beyond London.

Boon for British  
It was generally accepted in the aviation community that these measures would be an economic boon for Britain's airlines. But U.S. officials could legitimately contend that they had successfully resisted the British demand for an even split in business between the two countries and had maintained the principle of relatively uncontrolled competition.

Alan Boyd, the chief U.S. negotiator in the London talks, said: "It is a very satisfactory agreement for the United States. This was not a win-or-lose proposition. We both won. The airlines won and the public won."

Edmund Dell, British secretary of trade, said that Britain's airlines could gain millions of pounds annually as a result of the new pact. Exactly how much they gained, he added, would depend on their competitiveness.

Under the current pact, which will remain in effect until the detailed language of the new one is completed and signatures are affixed, U.S. airlines have about 58 per cent of transatlantic business, and the British 42 per cent.

'Workable' Solution  
The chairman of Pan American World Airways, William Seawell, said: "The new agreement transfers net economic benefit from the U.S.-flag system to the British flag. That was the purpose of the British denunciation of the old agreement."

He added that, "given the hard

circumstances," U.S. officials had "done well in achieving a workable solution—one that the U.S.-flag system can live with."

Trans World Airlines, the other U.S. scheduled carrier affected by the pact, wanted more time to study it before commenting.

## Ruling Is Upset On Birth Curbs

CINCINNATI, June 23 (AP).—A Michigan federal court's ruling that required family planning clinics to notify parents before giving contraceptives to their minor children has been vacated by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The overturned ruling had been handed down by U.S. District Judge Noel Fox in Grand Rapids and concerned the Tri-County Family Planning center in Lansing. State health officials believed that it could affect similar clinics in this state and appealed it.

Judge Fox ruled that the Lansing clinic could not provide birth control devices to anyone under 18 without first telling the young person's parents. He did not, however, say that parental consent was necessary.

The appellate court yesterday set the case back to Judge Fox's court for further consideration.

## Saccharin-Ban Delay Rejected

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Senate Appropriations Committee rejected a proposal yesterday that would have blocked a ban on saccharin for 15 months.

The committee voted unanimously to strike the House amendment from a \$13.7-million agricultural appropriations bill after Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said separate legislation delaying the saccharin ban probably would be on the floor of both houses of Congress later this summer.

Sen. Eagleton said he had received assurances from Food and Drug Administration officials that the saccharin ban would not be imposed before Oct. 1.

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## U.S. Study Asserts Research Can Remove Hunger in World

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—The threat of malnutrition and repeated famine could be removed from the world within one generation if the United States and other countries mobilized research on agriculture and nutrition, a panel of experts convened by the National Research Council has concluded.

In a 192-page report to President Carter released yesterday, the panel set forth an analysis of the world food and nutrition situation, listed 22 areas of research deserving high priority and proposed a plan for getting the work done.

Among the recommendations is that the Department of Agriculture increase by about \$120 million its outlays for research and add about \$100 million a year to construct new research facilities. The panel also proposed tripling the \$30 million a year now spent by the Agency for International Development to help poor countries improve their own agricultural research capacity.

Improving Yields  
The specific areas of research recommended emphasize new methods of improving crop yields that do not depend on costly inputs such as fertilizer or irrigation but that can be used at little or no extra cost to the farmer.

The panel, led by 15 of this country's top specialists on the science and economics of food production and distribution, reached its conclusions after a two-year study commissioned by President Ford drew upon the resources of 1,500 scientists, farmers, government officials and others in the United States and many other countries.

The report by the council, the operating arm of the National Academy of Sciences, is probably the most comprehensive assessment of the prospects for eliminating hunger and malnutrition ever published.

Although good growing weather has removed the threat of immediate famine from most of the world at the moment, the report said, the world's population of 4.5 billion and 1 billion people remain malnourished. Unstable weather patterns, foreseen by some climatologists, threaten many marginal growing regions with renewed famine and threaten the United States with severe food price inflation.

The report is significant not only in that it is cautiously optimistic but in that it devotes

considerable attention to the social and economic aspects of overcoming hunger, facets of the problem that the scientific community has been criticized for neglecting in the past.

Even if food production were to double in the poor countries by the year 2000, something it must do to eliminate hunger, there would still be large numbers of hungry people if there were not also improvements in the distribution of wealth, said Harrison Brown, chairman of the 15 panel members and a professor of science and government at the California Institute of Technology.

Eliminating hunger, the panel said, depends not only on increasing food production but on reducing poverty, on stabilizing food supplies through reserve systems that hold surpluses for times of scarcity, and on reducing population growth.

Achieving such goals will not be easy, the report said, but enough promising successes have been achieved in some poor countries to suggest that it is possible. "If there is the political will in this country and abroad to capitalize on these elements," the report said, "it should be possible to overcome the worst aspects of widespread hunger and malnutrition within one generation."

## A 'Milestone' For 14 Women Going to Sea

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Hailing "a milestone in our naval history," Transportation Secretary Brock Adams yesterday named four Coast Guard officers and 10 enlisted personnel to be the first women assigned to sea duty aboard armed U.S. military vessels, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Boatwain's Mate Debra Wilson of San Jose, Calif., said, "It's very flattering to be one of the first women to go to sea—although we're guinea pigs and we're very conscious of it."

Twelve of the women have been assigned to the cutter Morgenthau, which will patrol the West Coast 300-mile fishing limit, and the other two to the cutter Gallatin, based at Governors Island, New York. All report in the fall.

In the event of a national emergency, the women on the Coast Guard ships would be replaced by men, Coast Guard Commandant Owen Siler said, because the Coast Guard would become part of the Navy, which does not allow women on armed ships.

## Brazil's Divorce Amendment Gains Required 2d Approval

BRASILIA, June 23 (AP).—The Brazilian Congress approved today a constitutional amendment making divorce possible for the first time in this country.

The final vote on the amendment came shortly before noon at a joint session of the National Congress. The measure had required a second vote, after being approved for the first time last week.

The measure now goes to President Ernesto Geisel to be signed into law. Mr. Geisel, a Lutheran and Brazil's first Protestant President, has taken no public stand on the amendment but is expected to sign it.

Approval came despite an intense effort by Catholic Church leaders, who warned that those who supported the measure in Congress and those who divorced would be barred from the church's sacraments.

While more than 90 million of Brazil's more than 100 million inhabitants are nominally Catholic, studies have shown that no more than 10 million persons attend mass regularly.

May Divorce Once  
The divorce measure passed today by a vote of 226 to 159, an even greater margin than last week's vote of 219 to 151.

Under the amendment, Brazilians would be permitted to divorce and remarry only one time. Divorce would be granted after three years of court-sanctioned legal separation or with proof of five years de facto separation at the time of the amendment's approval.

After executive approval of the amendment, Congress will have to pass legislation establishing the legal machinery for divorce cases, which is expected to take several months.



s who left West Point after cheating scandal earlier returning to the Military Academy in N. Y.

## Involved in West Point Scandal Returning, 54 Others Refuse

ST. POINT, N.Y., June 23 (AP).—The first contingent of involved in the cheating scandal at the United States Military Academy last year have returned to finish their final

cadets checked in yesterday and 38 more are to report today. Fifty-four others eligible to return under a leniency plan chosen not to do so, a West Point spokesman said.

The cheating scandal erupted 14 months ago when wide-spread cheating was reported on an electrical engineering examination given to the class of 1977.

The academy dismissed the 152 cadets, but the 175-year-old school was rocked by the resulting round of allegations, cover-up and massive violations of its Honor Code. Charges were made in the code after a special commission by former astronaut Frank Borman concluded that cheating was widespread and that the honor system was grossly abused.

Cadets who chose to return under the leniency plan will be good standing, but will have to take the Electrical Engineering course again, the academy said.

Jack Cappe, in charge of readmissions, said he thought leniency would be smooth, but "from what I've seen, going to have to get their hair cut."

## Moved on New Warhead, Over-Exposed Public Works

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday approved funds for the Pentagon to develop a new neutron "killer" but only after an amendment sponsored by Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, failed on a 10-to-10 vote.

The committee also approved funds to continue work on the River breeder reactor, a controversial plutonium-fueled power plant that Carter has called on to be blocked.

The committee reached the two-to-one vote while approving a \$102.2-billion works money bill with a compromise with the House on 18 water projects so money would be available.

The House agreed to delete funds for projects on the President's list but Mr. Carter has said such a compromise would be enough to avert a veto.

The committee, in seeking to cut out all new project construction starts in its bill. Normally up projects are approved, recommended a halt in

Ohio, Jolted by Blasts  
Ohio, June 23 (UPI).—A series of explosions, apparently by 3,000 gallons of a little liquid dumped by a strikebound rubber plant through part of the sewage system today.

Streets look like they bed. Lt. Robert Lord from Fire Department 1 were no reports of fire. Lord said the liquid, which is used in the tires, was traced to the rubber Co. where it came on strike.

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Departs 13.15.	Arrives 15.00.

TO WASHINGTON	
Departs 12.45.	Arrives 15.30.

TO CHICAGO	
Departs 14.30.	Arrives 16.40.

TO BOSTON	
Departs 11.00. (747)	Arrives 13.05.

TO CHICAGO	
Departs 12.30. (747)	Arrives 15.00.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	
Departs 11.30.	Arrives 14.40.

TO LOS ANGELES	
Departs 13.05. (747)	Arrives 16.10.

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## s Due Several Nations

Uranium Firm's Failure  
Id Cause Foreign Suits

INGTON, June 23 (AP).—Federal agency against a war of atomic fuel could nuclear programs in for-  
sides and lead to mil-  
dollars in international

administration officials  
erday that the State  
Departments are in-  
g the failure of the  
ear Corp. of Oak Ridge.  
A bankruptcy petition  
the firm was filed quietly  
B. Energy Research and  
ent Agency on May 4.

h Propose  
down on  
ccan Units

AGUE, June 23 (AP).—  
current outlined plans  
to disband South Moluc-  
silitary formations op-  
the Netherlands and  
own on the illegal pos-  
sition.

overnment's proposals  
advised in a written re-  
sultant 11 days after  
orce was used to end  
lege by South Moluccan  
in a hijacked train  
age school.

posals will serve as a  
parliamentary debate  
ment made it clear  
concerned that more  
ght erupt from within  
y's 40,000-member Mo-  
munity. It said that  
ches for illegal weap-  
l be considered if a  
public security devel-

verment report also  
1 groups of Moluccans  
ate as special self-  
suits within their com-  
or hold military-style  
in the Dutch country-  
hat police powers would  
e enforced within the  
communities rather  
to the vigilante groups,  
nbers have been train-  
s and other martial  
lity-style field exer-  
cises groups of uniform-  
Moluccans could no  
tolerated, the report

their major source of a special  
kind of reactor fuel may be cut  
off. Brazil and South Africa had  
already made down payments to  
U.S. Nuclear for future deliveries,  
the sources say.

ERDA, the corporation's big-  
gest creditor, filed the bank-  
ruptcy petition May 4, officials  
said. U.S. Nuclear was closed,  
but its supply of enriched ura-  
nium, already processed for ex-  
port, was stored and sealed, the  
officials said. Sources say that  
they believe at least a dozen  
countries have been dealing  
through the closed company.

World Implications  
Shutdown of U.S. Nuclear com-  
plicates the task of agencies that  
must advise President Carter  
when he decides whether to ap-  
prove sales of enriched uranium  
to foreign countries. Enriched  
uranium can be used to build  
nuclear weapons.

Some foreign requests for nu-  
clear fuel have political overtones  
and friendly countries, already  
angered with delays, may be  
in for a new roadblock.

South Africa, whose racial pol-  
icies have been denounced by  
the U.S. government, put in a  
bid more than two years ago  
for 55 pounds of enriched ura-  
nium at a cost of about \$500,000.  
The uranium was prepared by  
U.S. Nuclear, but the sale was  
not cleared by the Carter ad-  
ministration. It is now entangled  
in the bankruptcy case.

## South Africa Poses Risk

Brazil, criticized by Mr. Carter  
for human rights violations, also  
had asked to buy a new ship-  
ment of uranium from U.S. Nu-  
clear. The United States has  
been trying to get Brazil to can-  
cel or modify its contract with  
West Germany for the purchase  
of its own uranium enrichment  
and spent uranium fuel repro-  
cessing facilities. These facili-  
ties would give Brazil a weap-  
ons-making option.

South Africa says its nuclear  
research program is in danger  
of disruption because of the  
previous delays. Another factor  
is that South Africa has its own  
uranium reserves and resources,  
and technology advanced enough  
to rate the country as a future  
nuclear supplier.

"If we were to rebuff South  
Africa after selling it a reactor  
and the fuel elements to keep  
it going since the early 1960s,  
it would pose the risk of that  
country going down the road to  
nuclear weaponry on its own,  
defying the only world body  
with a functioning system of  
control," an administration of-  
ficial said.



ALL TANKED UP—Cleveland plumber Sam Green with 1971 Harley Davidson motorcycle that he bought for \$3,400. Since then he's added a few things: like an AM-FM radio, a tape deck, a four-inch TV screen, a CB radio, 126 lights, 150 chrome balls, an air horn, a regular horn, a siren and dual exhausts. He calls it "Super Hog" and has bought another bike which will be "nicer" than this one.

## U.S. Bomber Price Was \$93 Million

## Cost of Each B-1 Is Now Put at \$117 Million

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—A Pentagon estimate withheld from the public in the last days of the Ford administration put the cost of the B-1 bomber at \$112 million a copy instead of the advertised figure of \$93 million, according to a General Accounting Office analysis released yesterday.

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, said in releasing the GAO summary that other data he has received actually push the price of the bomber up to \$117 million.

The climbing cost estimates of the B-1 occur as President Carter means his decision on whether to put the bomber, the

most expensive combat plane ever built, into full production. He said during his election campaign that it would be "waste-ful" to produce the bomber but lately has been showing signs of reversing himself.

Access Denied  
Elmer Staats, head of the GAO, which serves as the congressional cost accountant, wrote Sen. Culver that his agency had been denied access to the higher Pen-  
tagon cost estimates until recently.

The GAO discovered that in ad-  
dition to the Air Force cost re-

Barbados Probe Lays  
Air Crash to Bomb

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, June 23 (AP).—A judicial com-  
mittee probing a Cuban plane  
crash off Barbados last October  
has concluded that the plane  
was destroyed by a bomb. Seven-  
ty-three passengers and crew  
members died in the crash.

The findings were released by  
Aviation Minister Bernard St. John in a parliamentary state-  
ment. Two Venezuelans, Freddie  
Lugo and Herman Ricardo—now  
in jail in Venezuela—were ap-  
parently implicated in placing the  
explosive device on the aircraft  
in Trinidad.

Zambia, Angola Plan  
Connection to Railroad

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 23  
(Reuters).—Zambia and Angola  
are planning a road that will  
connect the British-owned Ben-  
guela railroad to Zambia's copper-  
mining region, officials said  
yesterday.

The road will run from the  
northwestern town of Mkwinda-  
ga into Angola's Namibe Province  
and meet the Benguela line at  
the town of Luena, formerly  
called Luso.

## Returning From Foreign Jobs

## Yugoslav Workers Are Allowed to Invest

By Murray Seeger

LIJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, June  
23.—Asked why he was coming  
home after 10 years in West Ger-  
many, the blond man with the  
big, strong hands smiled and  
said: "This is my country. Things  
are better now."

The West German boom has  
cooled, and thousands of workers  
who had been lured north are  
returning. In West Germany, Eu-  
rope's largest employer of for-  
eign workers, the number is down  
600,000 from a 1973 peak of 2.8  
million.

In Yugoslavia, the returning  
workers are adding a dimension  
to a maverick sort of Communism  
and spurring a trend that  
borders on capitalism.

For years, Yugoslavia's self-  
help system, unique in the Com-  
munist world, has enabled work-  
ers to take part in management  
through workers' councils. Now,  
under a new experiment, workers  
are permitted to invest their  
money in industry.

They may share in profits or  
be paid interest at a guaranteed  
rate.

## Slovenia Leads

Legislation enabling them to do  
so was enacted two years ago but  
has been fully implemented only  
here in Slovenia, the most pros-  
perous and innovative of Yugo-  
slavia's six republics.

The other five are watching to  
see if the plan works, if it  
stimulates the economy and pro-  
vides jobs for the returning  
workers and the local unemployed  
as well.

For Yugoslavia as a whole, suc-  
cess of the investment plan would  
help make up for the decrease  
in money sent home by Yugo-  
slavs working abroad.

The decrease is considerable.  
In 1974 the West German fed-  
eral bank transferred nearly \$1  
billion in workers' wage remit-  
tances, but last year the figure  
fell to about \$800 million.

## Communists Watching

Still, the League of Yugoslav  
Communists is watching to see if  
the new program stimulates what  
it would consider excessive en-  
thusiasm for free-enterprise cap-  
italism and weakens its political  
control in the country.

The new investment plan,  
known officially as the Law on  
Associated Labor, is not ex-  
clusively for workers returning  
from foreign jobs. But since most  
of them have large savings ac-  
counts they are the government's  
key targets.

All across Yugoslavia there are  
new houses built with the money  
brought home or sent home by  
the overseas workers.  
"I went to visit my parents in  
their small village in Croatia and  
I could not believe my eyes," a

government official said. "The  
hillsides were covered with these  
new villas, not simple peasant  
homes but real villas. It seems  
that in that area nearly every-  
one had a relative who was a  
Gastarbeiter [guest worker] some-  
place."

## Taxi Fleet

In all the major cities of Yugo-  
slavia there are cars purchased in  
Western Europe and brought  
home by the overseas workers. A  
large number of them have been  
turned into taxis, one of the few  
forms of private enterprise per-  
mitted in the country.

But the government is trying  
to get the returning workers to  
put their money into more pro-  
ductive investments. To do so,  
the Communist planners have in-  
vented to classic capitalist incen-  
tives.

"We believe a man should be  
rewarded for taking a risk with  
his money," a senior official in  
the Slovenian government said.

Some of the returned workers  
—their real names are not used  
in case their candor should cause  
them difficulty—described their  
experiences under the program.

## Sutjart Worker

Anton, who worked as a ma-  
chine craftsman in Sutjart be-  
fore coming home this spring, took  
a conservative approach. A group  
of his friends who have also re-  
turned home recently opened a  
small factory to make hydraulic  
control devices under license from  
a West German manufacturer.

Although he considered joining  
the enterprise full time, Anton  
chose instead to go to work for  
Litostroj, a big builder of electric  
generating equipment here. Anton  
did lend some of his money to  
the new firm, and is guaranteed  
a 10-per-cent annual return, the

Sterilization Toll  
In India: 207 Die

NEW DELHI, June 23 (Reu-  
ters).—Minister of Health and  
Family Planning Raj Narain told  
Parliament yesterday that 207  
persons had died after vasectomy  
operations performed between  
July, 1975, and March of this  
year.

He said that 10,568,770 steril-  
ization operations had been per-  
formed during that period—the  
emergency rule. Sterilization  
formed the main plank in a  
major family planning drive by  
the Congress party during the  
emergency.

The fatality figures provided  
by Mr. Narain today were much  
lower than those cited by mem-  
bers of the Janata party in its  
successful campaign before the  
March elections.

same interest rate borrowers pay  
Yugoslav banks.

Another Slovenian, Damilo, had  
worked as manager of a depart-  
ment store while his wife ran  
a small restaurant. They took  
advantage of the new law to  
invest in a new restaurant, bar,  
bowling alley and beer garden  
with 35 employees. Under the  
old law, a private business could  
have only five employees plus the  
owner's family.

Business Booms  
Damilo and his wife invested  
a third of the cost and the local  
bank the rest. Because they are  
the managers as well as investors,  
Damilo and his wife receive half  
the profits. Their business, in a  
Ljubljana suburb, is doing so  
well that they are opening a  
snack bar in another town.

The official Yugoslav attitude  
toward private enterprise varies  
from republic to republic, from  
region to region and from com-  
munity to community.

The new Imotski factory, mov-  
ed from Germany, is located in  
the Dalmatian coastal area of  
Croatia, where the demands of  
a flourishing tourist business have  
inspired far more private enter-  
prises than exist in the republic's  
capital of Zagreb.

In Belgrade, the capital of Ser-  
bia as well as Yugoslavia, private  
operators have difficulty opening  
even the small boutiques and ser-  
vice shops that are common in  
Ljubljana.

## Pizza Bar

An enterprising group of young  
men recently took over a small  
store in the center of Belgrade  
and rebuilt it as the city's first  
pizzeria. When they were ready  
to open, the city authorities put  
them off for four months while  
they tried to get one of the es-  
tablished firms to operate the  
place. There were no prospects,  
however. The young men opened  
for business and have done well.

Although much of what the  
new enterprises are doing vio-  
lates classic Marxist theory,  
Yugoslavia for nearly 30 years  
has been writing its own ideology  
to fit the pragmatic decisions  
made by its political leaders.

Since those who need their tele-  
vision sets fixed are those who  
make decisions in this country,  
including most of the Communist  
party members, the observer has  
a feeling they will let these re-  
turning Gastarbeiters go into  
business for themselves.

© Los Angeles Times.


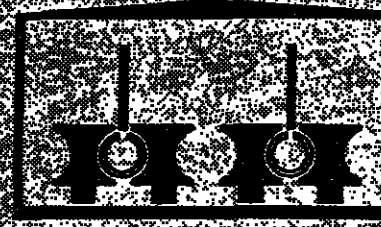
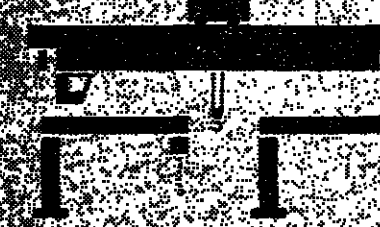
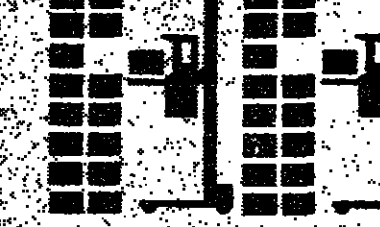
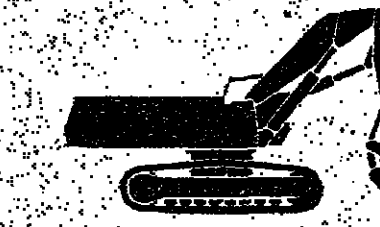
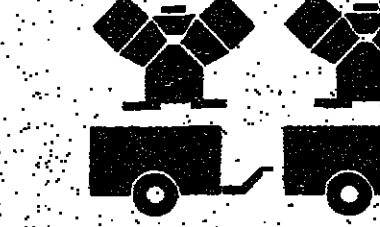

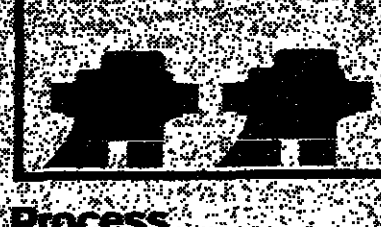
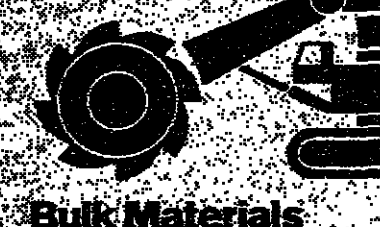


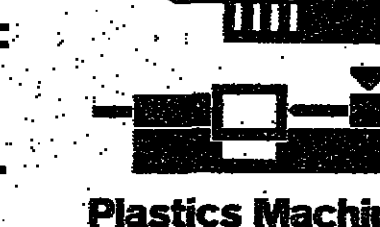
## Kadar to Visit Bonn

BONN, June 23 (Reuters).—  
Hungarian Communist party  
leader Janos Kadar will make an  
official visit to West Germany  
from July 4 to 7, the government  
announced.

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 <p><b>Metal Shaping Plant</b> Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod, strip and sheet mills.</p>	 <p><b>Process Compressors</b> Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air, gases and gas mixtures.</p>	 <p><b>Bulk Materials Handling</b> Bucket wheel excavators and stacker-reclaimers for handling and conveying ore, coal, oil seeds and minerals. Belt conveyor systems.</p>	 <p><b>Components</b> Drive engineering and control systems, electric lifting gear, standard crane components and load lifting attachments.</p>	 <p><b>Mining and Tunnelling</b> Mining and tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.</p>	 <p><b>Plastics Machinery</b> Complete plant and machines for injection moulding and extrusion.</p>

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## To Prevent a Trade War

The United States now runs a serious risk of sliding into an inadvertent trade war—one that nobody really wanted or intended. The Carter administration needs a clear strategy for meeting this danger. Last April, the U.S. Customs Court in New York ruled that it is illegal for a foreign country to rebate the manufacturing taxes on the products that it exports to the United States. That was the suit brought by the Zenith Radio Corp., which argued that the Japanese television sets shipped to this country are being illegally subsidized by those rebates. But the decision reaches far beyond television sets. Not only Japan but all of Western Europe as well use that kind of tax, and they rebate it on virtually everything that they export.

The U.S. Steel Corp. has been pressing a similar suit in the same court in its effort to cut off the flow of imported steel from Europe. It is now asking for a summary judgment, on grounds that the Zenith decision applies to its case as well. All this litigation is based on a 19th-century statute that requires the United States to impose, automatically, a special tariff equal to the rebated taxes. That's the threat: That a court decision on television receivers could overthrow long-standing American trade policies and suddenly slam a heavy tariff down on a vast range of imports. It would mean immediate retaliation abroad against American goods—at a high cost in jobs.

President Carter's special trade representative, Robert Strauss, went to the unusual length last week of publicly denouncing U.S. Steel's demand for a fast decision. He called it irresponsible of U.S. Steel to try to make

policy in the courts. "This decision could cause chaos in international trade," he said accurately. But Mr. Strauss also knows that the chances of getting the decision reversed by higher courts are not so good. The case is on its way to the Supreme Court, with a final ruling perhaps next spring.

Mr. Strauss is trying to avoid going to Congress to get that obsolete statute changed. Protectionism is on the rise there. A new trade bill, he fears, would open "a Pandora's box." Maybe so. But there's a more promising alternative. The administration needs to seize its opportunity, while it still has a little time, to negotiate a general agreement on trade subsidies. It's necessary to change the American law on the rebates. But there are instances of foreign discrimination against American goods that also need changing. Most of them go back to the postwar years, when Japan and Europe were desperately poor. Now they are rich, and the volume of trade has grown vastly larger. The small inequities of the past have become more important. If the Carter administration can come to Congress with an international agreement strengthening outboard American trade, as well as inbound trade, the reception at the Capitol is likely to be a great deal less hostile.

Getting that kind of agreement from the other trading nations will be difficult. But it's right in principle, and it offers a real chance of heading off a deeply destructive chain reaction of new tariffs and barriers to world trade. A real chance, in trade policy as in other kinds of politics, is a lot better than no chance at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



## A Job Well Done in Spain

Spain's first free parliamentary election since the 1930s has been successfully completed, providing the most impressive proof yet of the nation's great strides toward democracy since the death of Francisco Franco only a year and a half ago. Much of the credit must go to King Juan Carlos and his inspired choice of a leader to dismantle the Franco dictatorship, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. Though outraged by many of the past year's developments—especially the legalization of the Communist party—the die-hard Francoists in the military and elsewhere were deftly outmaneuvered and held at bay: the widely feared rightist coup was forestalled.

The big winners in the election were the mainstream center parties, roughly analogous to the major parties of Western Europe. Prime Minister Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center won 35 per cent of the vote. The Social Democratic Socialist Workers party, led by Felipe Gonzalez, drew nearly 30 per cent. When the votes for the Christian Democrats and the Popular Socialists are

added, the victory for democracy is even more impressive.

It now appears that Prime Minister Suarez will try to put together a fairly narrow centrist majority coalition, leaving Gonzalez's Socialists outside the government. The Socialist Workers' leaders, quite pleased with the election results and with their own showing, can be expected to provide a responsible parliamentary opposition.

The Suarez government does not lack challenges. It must frame a new constitution, defuse long-frustrated regionalist sentiments and manage an economy suffering one of the highest inflation rates in Europe, heavy unemployment, and a large external deficit. But Suarez will be helped in the months ahead by the public's belief that the alternatives to him may be either a military coup or another civil war. He has presided over the creation of new, democratic institutions with a minimum of upheaval. The Spanish people, who share in that achievement, have shown with their votes that they understand it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Wernher Von Braun

"He aimed for the stars," comedian Mort Sahl is supposed to have said of Wernher von Braun, "but sometimes he hit England." And that pretty much says it. For most Americans, and others, it has never been possible over the past several decades to hear mention of the name of Wernher von Braun, space pioneer, without thinking, uncomfortably, of Wernher von Braun, rocket-builder by appointment to Adolf Hitler. For this was a man who became an American national hero in the 1960s after being an American national enemy in the 1940s. The transformation was remarkably complete. Yet, even those who most valued his leadership in the space age—and his enormous contributions to this country's accomplishments—found it impossible to forget his contributions to the Nazi war effort, and difficult to reconcile the two.

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There is, it seems to us, a simple answer. From his youth, Mr. von Braun wanted to do nothing but build rockets that would reach the moon and the stars. He built them for whomever he could and for whatever immediate purpose was demanded of him. And so it was that he did build the V-2 rockets for Germany, his homeland, and the V-2s were the last-ditch weapons the Nazis employed against the British in World War II. But later, some of his other rockets did reach the moon, and those were the ones he built for the United States—the country to which he chose to come when the war ended. Here, his rockets originally formed the base of a defense policy resting on guided missiles. But when the space age arrived

with Sputnik I, it was his Jupiter that enabled this country to catch up with that initial Russian advantage and his Saturn that provided the power with which this country's international leadership in space flight was achieved.

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Mr. von Braun was, without any doubt, a remarkable scientist, manager and dreamer. No one could have produced all those rockets alone. But it was his technical ability, experience and uncanny ability to organize others that made him the central figure in the space program. And it was his eloquent expression of that childhood dream of space travel that made him a national figure. The landing on the moon was, to him, only the first step in opening up the universe. We suspect it didn't matter too much to him whose flag that first spaceship planted. What mattered was that mankind had at long last broken free of the grasp of the planet earth. It is in that context—as one of the new breed of international scientists—that Mr. von Braun's life should be judged. Yes, he labored for Nazi Germany. And yes, he labored for the United States. And he would probably have labored as happily for the Russians if, after World War II, he had happened to surrender to them. You can think of him as a hired gun, if you like. But you can also think of him as he apparently thought of himself—as a man indentured only to a dream. He followed it where it led him. And, unlike most of us, he saw a large part of it come true.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1902

PHILADELPHIA—The Boer war, instead of being a pie-shooting picnic, lasted for two years and nearly eight months, brought mourning to nearly every household in Great Britain, and cost the people more than a thousand million dollars. For this sacrifice the nation gets possession of the gold and diamond fields, and can turn them over to speculators, who will proceed to fleece the public of whatever the tax collector may have left them. This is the glorious outcome of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned. . . . Philadelphia Public Ledger.

June 24, 1927

PARIS—Mr. Paul Valery, the poet, was admitted among the "Forty Immortals" of the French Academy yesterday, occupying the chair vacated by the death of Anatole France. The ceremony attracted a large number of people, owing to the literary fame of the new Academician and the celebrity of the writer whom he has succeeded. Mr. Valery disdained a diplomatic career, then became an editor and then devoted himself entirely to literature and has written several volumes of poems. They are philosophical in tone and pure, very pure in language.

## Raising Human Rights Standard

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the most respected diplomats in London, a person with no time for illusions, was talking about President Carter's human rights policy.

"At first I reacted with professional skepticism," he said. "I worried about jeopardizing relationships with the Soviet Union. I worried about raising expectations too high, as Dulles did in Hungary."

"Now I am ashamed of how I felt. The concerns are necessary. But I have come to see that Carter is raising a standard to which the wise and honest can repair again in America. And he has made human rights part—a useful part—of the diplomatic dialogue over a very wide area."

The comment was in striking contrast to what has been heard lately from some Washington commentators. They have sounded increasingly critical of the Carter human rights policy, calling it imprudent and ill-conceived. They have put the President down as an amateur who does more harm than good by his insistence on talking out loud about torture and other brutalities practiced by governments around the world.

During several weeks on this side of the Atlantic I have asked foreign-policy professionals and government leaders about the human rights policy, trying conscientiously to canvass their views without bias. They have all mentioned problems that must be raised. But without exception they have praised the policy as a whole, and most of them have spoken of it with an enthusiasm unusual in established governmental figures.

The basic reason for the favorable view is evidently the one given by the diplomat quoted above—that the President is raising a standard. He is giving not just Americans but people in the West generally a sense that their problems are being raised. And, after years of silence in the face of tyranny and brutality.

One criticism that is troubling is the charge that Carter's approach has actually made life worse for Soviet dissidents. It is certainly true that there has been a severe crackdown on the dissident movement this year. Nine members of an unofficial committee formed to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement's human rights provisions have been arrested. Anatoly Shcharansky has been accused of treason, a capital offense.

The impression of Sovietologists here is that the crackdown was motivated in the main by a desire to suppress internal criticism before the Belgrade conference on the working of the Helsinki agreement. The high-level decision to take a tougher line is believed to have been reached in the Kremlin last fall.

### Suffering Feared

Nevertheless, it is probably true that Soviet outrage at Carter for speaking out and for communicating directly with dissident figures has sharpened the crackdown. Such a policy may well lower the official Soviet threshold of tolerance for dissent, at least for a time. Those of us who support the policy must recognize that individual Russians may suffer. Moral qualms on that score should be eased by the fact that the dissidents themselves want the President to keep speaking out, whatever the cost to themselves. One of the bravest of them—Vladimir Bukovsky, who first appeared in detail the practice of committing political dissenters

to mental institutions—said in a recent BBC interview:

"Not one single person who is connected with it [the Soviet movement for human rights] will ever say that such open support for our moral principles by the Western countries can do us any harm."

American critics of the Carter policy suggest also that it may prevent agreement with the Soviet Union on vital matters such as strategic arms limitation. Experts here do not see much in that view, believing that Soviet leaders will generally make their decisions on the basis of a cool calculation of the balance of advantage.

But, again, supporters of the President's approach should recognize a danger that the Russians will take it as indicating a return to cold war attitudes—as a device, for example, to build domestic support for higher arms spending. Carter may at first have been insufficiently sensitive to how the policy might be seen in Moscow. But he has now acted to make it very clear that his

motivations are not provocative, that he is trying not to change other countries' political systems but to protect basic human decency.

The critics focus too much on the Soviet response to Carter's policy. It is directed at brutality anywhere, without regard to ideology. And it is undoubtedly having an effect on the framework of diplomacy. Recently the Shah of Iran received an official of Amnesty International for a talk about Iran's political prisoners, an act hardly imaginable before Jimmy Carter. The action of the Commonwealth conference here last week in condemning President Amin of Uganda could probably also have come only against the backdrop of the Carter policy.

Speaking out has its risks, but saying nothing when confronted with savagery is more corrupting. One distinguished ambassador remarked: "A hundred and fifty years ago people said it was wrong to talk against slavery—it would lead to further cruelty. In the long run, it must do good to talk about human rights."

## Letters

### Discriminating Eating

Waverley Root (CET June 9) rightly praises the fastidious Zuni Indians, who eat only the male squash-blossom, but neglects to mention a practical reason for their discrimination. Here, in the Touraine, we fry the male flowers in butter, but spare the female, because if we eat up the female flowers we get no squashes for later eating. By the time they are ready to be eaten, the male flowers have already served their function of pollination. If some or most are harvested earlier, the few survivors suffice for a whole patch.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL  
Prestilly-sur-Claise, France.

### Tortures in Israel

Following your publication in the Herald Tribune of June 20th, concerning the tortures in Israel, published in the Sunday Times (London), let me quote a comparatively recent article by Colin Legum in the London Observer: "Israel is one of the few countries which allow the International Red Cross access to all their political prisoners on a routine basis. The Red Cross keeps a special team in [each] country for this purpose. The Israeli agreement amounts to accepting international supervision of [its] prisoners. The visits are on a weekly basis, and prisoners can talk to [the Red Cross representatives] without any warden being present. So anything disagreeable would find its place in the Red Cross reports."

Legum had read through four years of such reports, but found no complaints of violence in prison. He goes on, "Israel can claim credit for not having executed a single convicted terrorist despite strong public pressures," and concludes, "because Israel insists that its own society should be judged by the world's highest standards, it is much more likely to be tolerated than other countries, where the lot of political prisoners and the rule of law are very much below its own."

A Red Cross report of January, 30, 1977, does complain of overcrowding in prisons, but makes no charges of torture, improper arrests, brutality or the like.

The report of the U.S. State Department on human rights in Israel and the occupied territories, within a global context, uses these words:

"Reports of the use of actual torture during interrogations have not been substantiated. As regards prison conditions in the [occupied] territories, a recent International Red Cross inspection found that prisoners under Israeli control are living in satisfactory conditions."

ITZHAK ELIDAN,  
Press Attaché,  
Israeli Embassy, Paris.

### Amalrik on Kraft

I was very interested in reading the article by Joseph Kraft about the visit made by him to the U.S.S.R., but his attempt to present the policy of President Carter as the cause of the troubles for the Soviet dissidents (CET, June 2) deserves criticism.

It would be better not to overestimate so much the influence of the American President on Soviet affairs. The arrest of Yuri Orlov and others is the result of an inner crisis, caused by a struggle in the top in connection with the coming change of the generations in power. Something similar—only rather more terrible—already happened in the U.S.S.R. before the death of Stalin. Another result of this crisis is the sudden displacement of Podgorny (I am afraid that now, after the reproaches of Mr. Kraft, President Carter will not make up his mind to come out in defense of Mr. Podgorny).

From the point of view of the dissidents, publicity is the important arm in the struggle for human rights. President Carter rendered them enormous moral support. That is why his call is not pleasant for the Soviet powers, who should want to continue their system of silence and double thinking in the whole world, as well as for the American followers of Khrushchev.

In reality publicity is the only defense of the Soviet dissidents. Mr. Kraft writes also that in the opinion of one of the Western journalists in Moscow the movement of the dissidents had been "destroyed." According to my memory the destruction of

## Seeds of a Tragedy In South Africa

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—Serious efforts by the ruling Nationalist party's more enlightened leaders to forestall disaster in South Africa are encountering intransigent from party stalwarts and disdain from Washington, building a sense of future tragedy that hovers over this land.

What is being cautiously advanced by Verligte (enlightened) Afrikaners would have surprised and pleased the world five years ago: Gradual dismantling of apartheid, the institutionalized racial discrimination established by the Nationalists when they gained power in 1948. Beyond that, the Verligtes want to give the country's non-white majority a bigger piece of the economic pie and, ultimately, a slice of political power.

But militant blacks and the Third World Communist coalition dominating the United Nations reject anything short of strict majority rule—an inflexible closing of the door to moderation apparently concurred in by the Carter administration. The Verligte (intransigent) Afrikaners cite this as proof that since only the suicide of white South Africa will satisfy the Americans, why not go into the laager (armed camp)?

### Some Signs

Certainly, the official U.S. position here belittles the government's hesitant reduction of racial preferences. But a minority view at the American Embassy, objecting to Washington's new line, believes these tentative first steps—though largely superficial—ought to be applauded, while further steps are urged.

Pervasive whites-only signs are beginning to come down, most notably in post offices. Regular black vs. white boxing and wrestling marks the beginning of interracial athletics. The country was amazed by a recent announcement that the University of Stellenbosch, intellectual bastion of Afrikanerdom, is being opened to non-whites on a very limited basis.

Still more hesitant is relaxation of economic preferences. The old Nationalist pledge that a white man need never take orders from a Kaffir (black) is violated by a few non-whites quietly given supervisory positions. Interior Minister Connie Mulder, a conservative and past champion of the "white man's burden," told us racial wage discrimination must cease. More government money is planned to improve living conditions of urban blacks.

Even Verligte politicians grudgingly acknowledge the need for much of these social and economic changes. It is the question of political participation by non-whites that threatens 20 years of Nationalist party monopoly.

Dr. Piet Koorhof, the ebullient, English-educated minister of education, is the most daring of Verligte Afrikaners. He scandalized the orthodox recently by calling for shared decision-making with not only Coloreds (mixed-blood) and Indians but also urban blacks. In a two-hour conversation with us, Koorhof

admitted political change should be faster than is expected, but confessing that a formula such change is not in sight will be a long time coming perhaps too long.

The major reason for delay, the dominant thinking within government, Koorhof's suggestion for shared decision-making was repudiated by one Cabi colleague after another (include Dr. Mulder)—but not by the foreign minister, R. F. (P. Botha. Although publicly side with the Verligtes, Botha privately supports Koorhof. Charismatic, flamboyant, a probably the first South African politician to use television effectively, Botha is viewed by real liberal businessmen as the best hope for the future.

### Botha's Outrage

So, Botha's outrage over U policy is not the fulminating just another Afrikaner. Wh calling for sufficient change satisfy the more urgent needs the black people. Botha told that "we South Africans are profoundly concerned about United States appearing to demand that change should be fundamental that it must lead our destruction as a people."

Upon returning here from post as ambassador in Washington, Botha made headlines declaring he was not prepared die for whites-only signs in elections. But, asked an opposite member in Parliament the other day, what aspect of apartheid he prepared to die for? The answer: continued white political control.

The overriding problem becomes how minority who can share decision-making with majority non-whites short of a literal self-destruction. It is clearly that delicate question of the new U.S. policy, no longer viewing South Africa as an anti-Communist bulwark against Soviet penetration on the continent considers irrelevant.

Here are the makings of tragic cycle. If American disdains and Afrikaner intransigence combine to block change, reduce foreign investment will worsen the economic condition of the nation's non-whites and reduce confidence of its businessmen. A loyal South African, a prominent financier, told us: "I will not go down on sinking ship. If nothing changes in three or four years, I'm leaving." Such departures would signal not a victory for human rights, but rather defeat: moderation and a long, bloody struggle that can only wound the West.

The International Herald Tribune carries letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Are the media up to it? would taking this honor course of action jeopardize making of still more profit in the sordid business of Watergate?

Enough, already.  
JOHN SCANLON  
Rabat, Morocco.

### Anita Bryant

With that Oklahoma-born under Anita Bryant homo-gem U.S. mores (CET, June 9), C save the queens.  
AL HIX  
London.

### One Man, One Vote

Anthony Lewis's column minority rights in the U (CET, June 4) raises in my mind the interesting question of those—like myself—who for one man, one vote in Rhode South Africa, etc., have not so clearly expressed their concern over the importance of guaranteeing white minority rights. Without them, the very survival and well-being of the white minorities is in serious jeopardy.

Maybe more discussion at these times might provide to be a basis for more productive negotiations.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON  
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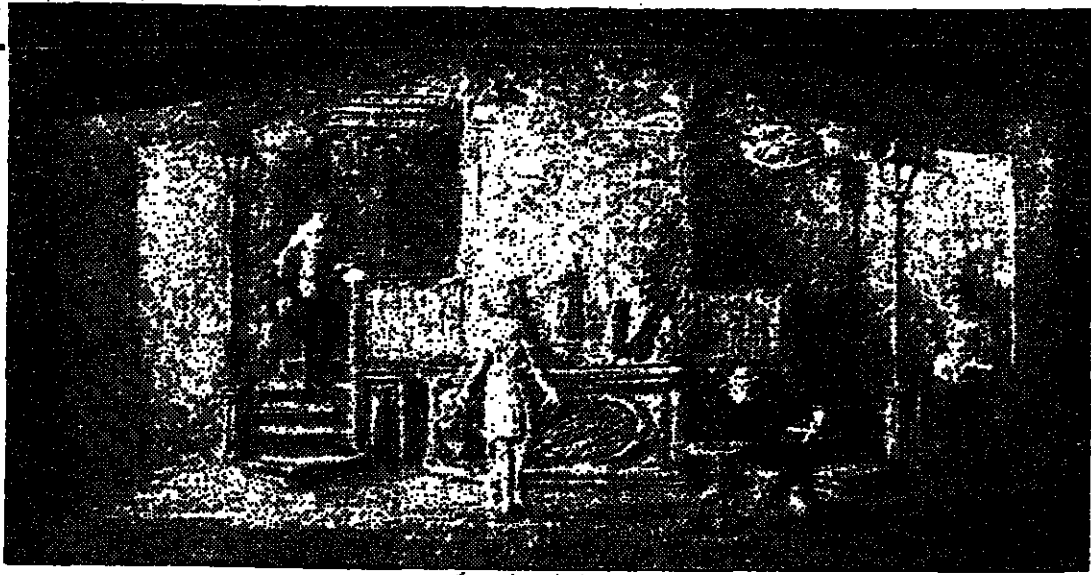
## et Irma urns to s Stage

as Quinn Curtiss  
le 23 (LHT).—Irma  
ck in Paris. This  
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of the Montmartre  
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seen at the Théâtre  
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then is caught the  
7 and proved so  
it was reproduced  
in a dozen coun-  
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laption with Shiri-  
and Jack Lemmon  
als.

Breffort, who wrote  
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has been compared  
in, Alphonse Allais  
, He had the sense  
rd that motivated  
als and he could  
surprise O. Henry

Irma is a practical  
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as an eccentric  
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companioning their  
istence is the jaunty  
uerite Monnot, who  
s of Edith Piaf's  
gs. It lends exu-  
to the proceedings,  
sidhe of the street  
riday  
of "Irma la Douce"  
tre Fontaine: has



Jacques Noël's decor for the new production of "Irma la Douce."

been enthusiastically greeted, but  
to the discerning it is not quite  
all it was. The missing ingredi-  
ent is Colette Renard, who creat-  
ed the part of the gentle harlot.  
Miss Renard is a unique artist  
of full-bodied voice, minxish  
magnetism and comic innuendo.  
A personality that dominates the  
stage, she has elected to perform  
solo in concert recitals, for she  
is a show in herself.

The current Irma, Joëlle Vau-  
tier, simply has not the Renard  
range or notes and is hard pres-  
sed to maintain central attention.  
René Dupuy, the director of the  
original, has restaged the spec-  
tacle profitably and it is ap-  
parent that "Irma" has come  
home for another long stay.

With his dramatization of his  
novel "Thérèse Raquin," Zola  
intended to introduce naturalism  
into the theater as he had suc-  
cessfully introduced it into fic-  
tion with his Rougon-Macquart  
chronicle. Taking a sordid murder  
story, his object was to place  
it under a clinical microscope and  
to dissect the mentality of its  
participants and their eventual  
disintegration.

Thérèse and Laurent, her lover,  
are haunted by their murder of  
Camille, Thérèse's sickly husband.  
The crime has been carried out  
to appear a boating accident on  
the Seine and no suspicion has  
been attached to the lovers, who  
marry only after a long interval  
and at the behest of Camille's  
mother. After the wedding the  
memory of the murder stands  
between them and they bitterly  
accuse one another. Their quar-  
rels are overheard by the mother  
of the victim. She learns their  
guilt, but suffers a paralytic  
stroke that silences her. In their  
gloomy tenement the three con-  
tinue their dismal existence until  
the culprits, having escaped legal  
justice, execute themselves in a  
double suicide.

The Théâtre du Regard has

resurrected the Zola play in what  
is termed "free adaptation." This  
"adaptation" consists for the  
most part of a pretended re-  
hearsal at the start with the  
company coming on with the  
troupe's mascot, a friendly dog,  
moseying about in the half-light,  
arranging the furniture and dis-  
cussing the direction. Thereafter,  
though the players double as  
prop-shifters, the interpretation  
is in the naturalistic manner and  
the production would benefit by  
being more so. Monique Depuy  
as the victim's mother has the  
best opportunities; Gilles Atlan  
(responsible for the version) is  
the lover, Françoise Thuriès is  
the treacherous Thérèse and Jean-  
Pierre Jacquella the doomed hus-  
band. The peculiar staging has  
merely unfied the tight cords of  
the melodrama and weakened its  
theatrical power. The play has  
withstood a century of actors and  
remains effective, if dated, Grand  
Guignol. It should be performed,  
if it is to be performed, in the  
style in which it was written.

The Lenoisv Theater of Lenin-  
grad is guest at the Théâtre  
d'Orsay this week and it has  
brought with it a heavy-handed  
propaganda piece, "An Interview  
in Buenos Aires," in which a  
journalist is won over to the  
party line on the fall of the Al-  
lende government in Chile.

This play by Genrik Borovik  
speaks for itself and requires no  
comment as it has obviously been  
written to order. Its B-movie  
traffic is occasionally interrupted  
for a duet to guitar strumming.

Igor Vladimirov is the back-  
ward newsman who learns to see  
the light. He is oddly clad—even  
for a journalist—sporting a din-  
ner jacket with what appears to  
be a bullet-proof vest, perhaps a  
necessary combination during  
South American revolutions. As  
an actor—he has also directed  
the script—he is an imposing

figure, resembling very much  
American matinee idols of long  
ago. His acting, too, belongs to  
an earlier day.

The program informs us that  
"An Interview in Buenos Aires"  
has had great success in the So-  
viet Union, but the company  
would have been better advised to  
demonstrate its skill in Shake-  
spear, Goethe, Gorky, Schiller  
and Brecht, in which it is said  
to specialize. One would have  
welcomed, too, a look at the  
dramatization of Bulgakov's "The  
Master and Margarita" by the  
Theatre of the Revolution in  
Moscow, a new hit.

Anne Bancroft, in Paris this  
week, announced that she is  
about to return to the stage after  
a long absence to do films. She  
will star in "Golds," the New  
York Theater Guild's production  
of William Gibson's biographical  
drama of former Israeli Prime  
Minister Golda Meir. The play  
centers on her term in office, but  
will include glimpses of her early  
life—as a child terrorized by the  
pogroms in Russia, as a girl in  
Milwaukee and as a young moth-  
er in Palestine torn between her  
family and her work.

## Romance Is the Measure of China's Cultural Loosening Up

By David Rogers

PEKING, June 23 (Reuters).—  
Romance has returned to the  
Peking stage, classical music can  
again be heard in the capital's  
concert halls and Chinese pub-  
lishing houses are putting Shake-  
spear into print.

"To anyone who has lived long  
in China it seems almost unreal.  
Nine months ago the world's most  
populous nation had possibly its  
most sterile, puritanical and  
heavily politicized culture.

Now a few restrictions are being  
lifted and for the first time in  
a decade there is a faint whiff  
of freedom in the Chinese arts.  
It is not much by Western stan-  
dards, but the fact that a Chinese  
"dance drama" staged this month  
contained a coyly handled love  
theme is a breakthrough in local  
terms.

The cultural liberalization prom-  
ised by China's new leadership  
bore fruit last month. For the  
first time since 1968, a Western  
musician gave a piano recital. It  
was also announced that Shake-  
spear and Gorky are to appear  
in Chinese editions.

### Hand-in-Hand

Meanwhile, men and women  
danced hand-in-hand in a Peking  
theater. It was a troupe of Yugo-  
slav folk dancers and the music  
accompanying their performance  
was broadcast several times by  
Peking radio. "For a few minutes,  
I thought I had tuned in to the  
Voice of America," a listener said.

The Yugoslav show and a piano  
recital by the Norwegian Kjell  
Bækkelund were both attended  
by political leaders and received  
long glowing reviews in the Peo-  
ple's Daily.

A year ago the rare perfor-  
mances by foreign artists got  
brief mentions in the media and  
were shunned by top-level offi-  
cials.

Until last October, Mao Tse-  
tung's widow, Chiang Ching, was  
the country's effective cultural

commissar and had narrowed the  
arts to repetitive "revolutionary"  
themes. While alleged to have  
been screening Greta Garbo  
movies in the privacy of her villa,  
she offered the people ideological  
lectures of little artistic merit  
and even less entertainment  
value.

Chiang Ching's reign, which  
began in the 1966-69 Cultural  
Revolution, ended when she and  
other radicals were arrested for  
allegedly plotting a coup.

"The night I hear" the news I  
got drunk with happiness," a well-  
known Chinese musician said.

Culture Minister Yu Hui-yung

and several of his aides were  
purged. The victims of their  
policies—the singers, actors, writ-  
ers and poets branded as "bour-  
geois"—have started reappearing.

The singer Kuo Lan-ying made  
an emotional return to the stage.  
Her voice weakened after years in  
exile, she fought back tears as  
a Peking audience roared for  
encores.

Ho Ching-chih, who wrote the  
libretto for the revolutionary  
opera "The White-Haired Girl,"  
was recalled from the steel mill  
where he had been put to work  
by radical officials.

The most remarkable sight on

the Peking stage has been the  
revival of "Light Saber Society."  
In a stylized, gymnastic dance  
form that falls halfway between  
ballet and kung fu fighting, it  
tells of an unsuccessful peasant  
uprising in the 1930s.

Although unashamedly propa-  
gandistic, "Light Saber Society"  
is engrossing, fast moving enter-  
tainment.

It has colorful costumes, swash-  
buckling heroes and a bedroom  
scene played by Chinese actresses  
wearing flowing Western gowns.  
There is a sword fight in each of  
the eight acts—and the previously  
taboo element of romance.

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# Depersonalization and the Computer

The complexity and pace of  
modern living has ended the era when  
most of life's dealings were face-to-face.  
Essential long-distance and high speed  
transactions, handling credit cards and  
airline reservations for example, are  
only possible with machines as  
intermediaries. No one welcomes the  
element of depersonalization this  
entails.

Still, there are compensating benefits.  
By handling routine matters routinely,  
computers free people to deal  
personally with exceptional cases — and  
to provide individual attention that is  
swift and informed.

Thoughtful computer users are  
programming special consideration  
into many computer-assisted  
transactions. For example, airline  
reservations systems can quickly  
arrange to meet the requirements of  
passengers who need a wheelchair or a  
special meal.

In classrooms, computer-assisted  
instruction permits students to make  
progress at their own pace, enabling

teachers to give more individual  
attention.

And in hospitals, where personal  
attention is critical, computers are  
relieving nurses and doctors of much  
administrative detail, giving them more  
time to spend in caring for their  
patients.

In spite of such benefits, there is  
no question that giving individual  
attention to individual needs becomes  
increasingly difficult with each passing  
year. The real question, of course, is  
whether we all care enough to try.

Many organizations which use  
computers have shown that they do  
recognize the need to preserve these  
values and are doing something about it.

For our part, we at IBM are trying  
to help through the development of  
products that make it easier for  
computer users to deal with people as  
individuals.

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## PS AND FLATS

X—The most presti-  
gious of them all,  
few York, open  
through July 4. The  
be held all over the  
Carnegie Hall and  
1b, to the Avery  
the Roseland Ball-  
s sites in Harlem  
h Village and even  
an Island ferry. A  
f the many artists  
appearing include:  
in Clark Terry, Dis-  
Mel Tormé, Gerry  
Sims, John Lewis,  
Charles Mingus, Mc-  
addy Wilson, George  
rt (Patina) Bines,  
man, Oscar Peter-  
ridge, Max Roach,  
7, Dave Brubeck,  
ts) Edison, Connie  
Muddy Waters, Sy-  
ount Basie. Most of  
performers will then  
Europe to appear in  
is in France, Swit-  
gland and the  
during the months  
August.

\*\*\*  
1—Carmen McRae  
o weeks at Ronnie  
June 27, replacing  
in. Country Joe,  
his tour of Britain,  
ingham June 24 at  
in London the fol-  
at the Hammer-  
and in Edinburgh  
Isler Hall.

\*\*\*  
1—Saxman Hal Sin-  
ing at Pol's June 24

\*\*\*  
Genesis will be in  
26 at the Olympia-  
Brussels June 28 at  
national.

\*\*\*  
1—DAM—The Frank

Wright quartet is at BIM-Huis  
on June 25 at 9 p.m.

PARIS—Milt Buckner is the  
nightly attraction at the Hotel  
Meridien Patio Bar through July  
18, as is Cecil Taylor at the Cam-  
pagne Première through June 25.  
Horace Silver and his quintet  
will be at the Esplanade de la  
Défense on June 26 at 5 p.m.  
(entrance is free). Chance Evans  
and his West Coast quintet are  
appearing nightly at the new  
Lucernaire Forum in Montpar-  
nasse, as are Stephan Guerault  
and his quintet at the Club St.  
Germain and Jimmy Gourley, in

the same building, at the Bilbo-  
quet. The Sahel, Sahib Unit  
will be at the Théâtre Montfer-  
tard from June 28 to July 9 at  
10 p.m. every night.

\*\*\*  
This week's top single record  
in the United States is "Got To  
Give It Up" by Marvin Gaye and  
in Britain, "Show You The Way  
To Go" by The Jacksons. Two  
members of the Sex Pistols, a  
punk-rock group, suffered knife  
and razor attacks this week. They  
recorded the anti-royalist song  
"God Save The Queen," which  
is No. 11 on this week's charts.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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[illegible]

## ADVERTISEMENT

# Flash... Paris Bourse

**JUNE 23, 1977** **In Fra**  
**Franc**

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE June 23	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHARE 76-77	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	261 - 237	261.50	276 - 266.50	5	5.7	59.14 - 52.00 - 55.60c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 cc ed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS.	Insurance	269 - 222	239	249.50 - 238.10	9 a	4.2	13.27 - 22.22 - —	2,403	AGP S.A.-Cie du Midi merger April (Group already holds 50%).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	353.00 - 275	365	356 - 345	18	5.9	50.78 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	76 net divd. of Fr. 21.30 (p. 62 75) payable as of June 26.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.	Class food	532 - 362	440	489 - 473	25	5.7	28.26 - 22.90 - 20.70c	2,382	76 net net earnings = 46 N vs. 56 MF in 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	708	157 - 162	15	7.4	14.96 - 16.41 - 18.24	1,946	Chargeurs Réunis div. for 19 Fr. 11.70 (vs. 10.70 vs. Fr. 7).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	100.20 - 81.50	914.00	103.30 - 99.80	5	6.4	71.18 - 16.01 - 24.40c	1,672	76 consol. turnover = 5,005 (+17%). 24% of total abroad.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 64	92	87.10 - 85.05	7	8.0	10.26 - 15.26 - 14.00c	5,759	76 net profit = Fr. 60.10 mil. vs. mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 75.50	73.40	73.80 - 76	8	6.9	4.77 - 10.94 - 8.74	4,528	From March '75 to March '77 customer deposits increased by
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	69.50 - 50	50.70	51.50 - 50	8 a	10.8	5.54 - 6.4c - —	4,800	1995 net profit = 5,663,737 Fr \$1,831,918 in 1975.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	78 - 67.50	66.50	86 - 78.05	—	9.2	28.13 - 9.80c - 5.55c	3,684	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (vs 1975) payable June 30.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	192 - 124	154	144 - 109.50	4 a	7.1	— - 36.50 - —	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-April '76, 76 profit = 5 (+75.3%), Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	416 - 296	338	325 - 331	5	5.6	23.02 - 27.27 - 73.01c	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond bid 17.5 MF at 7.5% accrued yield 1
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	180.00 - 165	174	174 - 174	6 a	3.2	— - 26.94c - —	2,806	75.5% of Cavanham Ltd's capite held by group.
IMETAL	Mining	95.10 - 70.30	84.50	82.20 - 89	4	4.1	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.50c	7,944	76 consolidated results = 24 (vs. 25 MF in 1975).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beveras.	451.50 - 268	253	248.20 - 242	27	8.1	17.04 - 5.71c - 71.87c	3,157	1976 group net profit = 40.64 MF, 18.60 MF in 1975).
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	18.60	18.35 - 18.05	11	8.1	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	2,313	76 divd. (Fr. 1.50) payable Ju Prospectus '77 favorable.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (Fin.)	75 - 63	73.40	73 - 70.57	11	8.2	6.52 - 18.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = same as 1975).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem-min	83 - 62.10	61.10	62.60 - 79.70	34	6.2	39.50 - 6.30 - 4.80c	25,162	76 consol. cash flow = 1,083 vs. 1,285 MF in '75 (+169%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	272.50 - 201	307.20	229 - 227.20	2	3.5	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,261	Pegued Carcar 76 net net consol. flow = 1,445.6 MF (+102% vs.
RAFFINAGE (Cie Fr.)	Petrol.	89.90 - 66.50	72.30	71.30 - 70	—	8.3	— - — - —	5,400	Takeover bid for all shares of Fils Charvet" at Fr. 90 per
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 - 504	549	548 - 540	10	3.3	35.87 - 45.57 - 67.84c	926	76/77 net profit up 5.5%. Net div at Fr. 18 (vs. Fr. 15).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 300.20	365	365.50 - 363.80	—	4.5	(not relevant)	22,372	For last 4 months '77, 534,000 shares issued (400,000 as bonus).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	SKI manuf.	1918 - 1025	1021	1619 - 1391	21 a	1.5	71.74 - 75.76 - —	246	76/77 dividend at Fr. 26 (vs. Fr. 25 in 1976/77).

(a) P/E calculated on '76 earnings all others on '76.  
(b) Tax credit not included.  
C. Consolidated.

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '76. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.



## h States in Accord Need to Aid Poor

By Carl Gewirtz

ine 23 (IHT).—The  
gitalist states today  
agreements reached  
north by the Group  
ustrialized countries  
oping nations at the  
dialogue aimed at  
elations with the  
st states.

## Esso a New a Field

June 23 (AP-DJ).—  
Exploration & Pro-  
and Esso Explora-  
tion U.K. Ltd. an-  
ny the discovery of  
commercial oilfield  
lock 30/16, 170 miles  
lee.

eld, which has been  
ar, has recoverable  
ficantly larger than  
itself. The two com-

ument said the  
was confirmed by  
completed test that  
rate of 4,000 barrels  
a gas/oil ratio of  
at a barrel.

the discovery exists  
geological structure  
are which holds the  
Preliminary design  
production platform  
as already started.

Pulmar is expected  
production in about  
uld build up to a  
ite in the region of  
s a day, depending  
size of field reserves.

License interests  
siderable spread of  
e general area and  
drill several more  
ells during the next  
ulmar is the sixth  
Shell/Esso have an-  
six years.

fields account for  
cent of Britain's  
re oil reserves.

## Amnesty a 10% of Funds

ie 23 (AP-DJ).—The  
nge manager for the  
ly said today that  
cent of capital il-  
ed by Italians over  
ars is being brought

l, Pietro Battaglia,  
rial of the central  
n exchange office,  
imate in an inter-  
weekly Il Mondo.  
y on bringing back  
cted in stages  
Nov 19, has meant  
f 2,000 billion lire

Mr. Battaglia said,  
d with "illegally ex-  
l over the past 10  
f between 20,000 bil-  
00 billion lire," he

se of illegal exports  
igher than previous  
official sources. The  
had put the entire  
talian investments  
0,000 billion lire, of  
imated 10,000 billion  
de illegally.

es Outlook  
HAFEN, West Ger-  
23 (AP-DJ).—Sales  
up are expected to  
ly 3.5 per cent to  
limited 10.7 billion  
e first half of 1977,  
nt 1977 sales and  
1 fall below earlier  
Matthias Seefelder,  
the board of direc-  
kholders.

estments Rise  
une 23 (Reuters).—  
rseas direct invest-  
e year ended March  
cent to \$3.46 billion  
illion the previous  
nance Ministry said.

Executive Advantage  
ean, private, emergency and  
not flights —  
or it really matters

ETE JET SERVICES  
JET AVIATION  
rich Airport  
814 2022 (24 hrs)  
620 2727 CH

## New U.S. Trade Curbs Ruled Out

### Aides Divided Over Orderly Market Pacts

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Robert Strauss, President Carter's chief trade negotiator, said yesterday that the administration has no present plans for additional "orderly marketing agreements" to restrict imports into the United States.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who originally opposed the agreements that have been signed with Asian countries to limit their sales here of shoes and color television sets, has publicly voiced a concern that they might spread to other industries.

But in an interview, Mr. Strauss, who heads the office of special trade representative, said: "I doubt that we will have another (marketing agreement) for the rest of the year." He specifically ruled out the use of the device to protect American steel producers.

President Carter approved the use of the marketing-agreement technique as a substitute for more restrictive protectionist devices recommended by the U.S. International Trade Commission to cut the exports of inexpensive shoes from Taiwan and South Korea from about 200 million pairs last year to about 150 million a year for four years.

A similar agreement was signed by the United States and



Robert Strauss



Michael Blumenthal

Japan to limit the sales here of Japanese color television sets.

Mr. Blumenthal, along with Economic Council chairman Charles Schultz, at first urged Mr. Carter to seek a "voluntary quota" in these cases, rather than the more formal and binding marketing agreement.

Mr. Blumenthal said that if the marketing agreements were used too freely, "it would be just as bad as quotas," and that he "certainly would resist it."

Despite Mr. Strauss's disclaimer of intention to develop new agreements, a White House source insists that the technique should be held available "if we had a situation where there was an exaggeratedly high increase (in imports) from a couple of coun-

tries over a short period of time."

Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Schultz, as two leading advisers to the President, hold that limitations of any kind on exports add to inflationary pressures.

Mr. Strauss said "it's unfortunate" that there have been reports of "a sharp personal confrontation between me and Blumenthal." He flatly denies this is so, but he acknowledges that "Blumenthal and Schultz have a different goal to guard than I do."

"The primary responsibility they have is to review everything and say to the President: 'This could conceivably have a fractional impact on inflation in this country.'"

### EEC Unit Says Action Must Be Joint

## France Told It Can't Curb Textile Imports

BRUSSELS, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission has in effect told France that it cannot unilaterally limit imports of textiles to fight against growing unemployment in the French textile industry.

French Trade Minister André Rossi announced last Saturday that, effective yesterday, import controls would be applied chiefly to men's shirts, women's blouses, tee-shirts and cotton thread.

Mr. Rossi said the measures, applied under Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are designed to limit imports of these textiles to 1976 levels.

But the EEC Commission, after studying the measures, announced today that EEC trade policy forbids member states to take unilateral action in this field.

A spokesman said the Commission's view had been communicated to the French government. The spokesman also stressed

that only the community as such could invoke Article 19 of GATT and not an individual member state.

Others Affected  
He said textile imports, especially from low-cost countries outside the community, pose problems not only to France but to many EEC member states.

The Commission will seek immediate consultation with those textile-producing countries that have concluded textile agreements with the community and others that have contractual links with the community to discuss the problems caused by their textile exports, the spokesman said.

Only in cases where such consultations are not possible would the Commission propose that application of GATT Article 19 should be considered.

Agreed on Policy  
The Commission also recalled that member states had agreed on the guidelines along which the Commission will renegotiate the international textile accord, that expires at the end of this year.

Officials said that under these guidelines the Commission is to seek a stabilization of the penetration rate of the community market for certain highly sensitive textile products.

If the French were allowed to act unilaterally in the textile sector, Commission sources explained, similar action by other member states may follow and this could irreparably weaken the community's position in the negotiations.

U.S.-Hong Kong Pact  
GENEVA, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The United States and Hong Kong today initiated a new bilateral agreement on further textile trade restraint arrangements to replace a pact that expires on Sept. 30 this year, a Hong Kong official said.

He said that the texts of the agreement are being transmitted back to Hong Kong and to Washington for the consideration of both governments. Officials declined to give details of the new agreement.

Dispute Resolved  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The United States and the EEC have resolved a long-standing dispute that could lead to an agreement in Geneva early

## Prices Close Mixed on Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 23 (IHT).—Prices were mixed at the New York Stock Exchange today. The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 0.84 points to 925.37. It was down 1.53 at 3 p.m.

However, advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners.

Volume totaled 24.33 million shares compared with 25.97 million yesterday.

Brokers reported general disappointment that the stock market faltered yesterday after a string of 11 overall gains. They also found disappointment that the market did not show a stronger reaction Tuesday to an easing in the consumer price index upward spiral.

Some analysts said that profit-taking that began to appear late Tuesday was overdue. Some had also been skeptical that the 11 gains represented a significant market turnaround.

Brokers added that investors continued to be cautious about interest rates. Rates had risen in the spring as the Federal Reserve reacted to a spurt in the money supply, tightened credit policy in its fight to control inflation. The basic supply rose by \$1 billion last week and after the New York Stock Exchange closed today, the Fed reported that the basic money supply fell by \$700 million while the broader supply fell \$700 million also.

Actively-traded General Foods gave up 1 3/4 to 32 7/8. The company said due to problems in its

coffee business, its first quarter earnings may be lower.

Kaiser Cement rose 1 1/8 to 12 1/4. The company predicted sharply higher first half and full year earnings and raised its quarterly dividend to 15 cents from 12 1/2 cents.

Becton Dickinson picked up 1 1/4 to 29 3/4. The company said late yesterday its board voted to reject unspecified acquisition offers.

Among advancing issues were a number of oil and gas and oil-related companies. Santa Fe International rose 1 5/8 to 54 7/8.

Rowan Cos. 1 1/2 to 25, Apache Corp. 1 1/4 to 26 1/4, Coastal States Gas 1 1/4 to 22 1/4, Texas Eastern 1 1/8 to 45 3/8, Schlumberger 1 to 48 1/8, Belco Petroleum 1 1/8 to 31 7/8, Marathon Oil 1 1/8 to 52 3/4, Texas Oil & Gas 1 1/8 to 31 and Shell 1 1/4 to 34 3/4.

But Superior Oil lost 4 to 202. Also on the downside was K-Mart, one of the most active issues, which fell 1 1/3 to 23 3/8. American Stock Exchange prices closed sharply higher in active trading. The Amex index gained 1.01 to 119.23.

## Raytheon to Get Coal Interest In Deal With Houston Firm

LEXINGTON, Mass., June 23 (AP-DJ).—Raytheon Co. moved to get into the coal business by agreeing in principle yesterday to acquire Houston-based Falcon Seaboard Inc. in a transaction valued at around \$233 million.

The acquisition, approved by Raytheon directors, calls for a straight one-for-one swap of common shares. Because none of the shareholders of either company would have any immediate capital gains in the transaction, the exchange would be "tax free," Raytheon said. The companies had said earlier they were negotiating, but proposed terms had not been disclosed.

As of yesterday Falcon Seaboard had 3,713,904 common shares outstanding and Raytheon closed on the New York Stock Exchange composite tape at \$22.75, down \$2.25 for the day. This would make the price of the transaction about \$233 million. Falcon Seaboard closed at \$57.50, up \$1 for the day.

The acquisition announcement was made around the time both companies have two-for-one stock splits going into effect. Raytheon distributed its new shares under its split yesterday, while Falcon Seaboard's split goes into effect today.

Raytheon directors also declared a cash dividend of 25 cents a common share on the new split shares. This is the same rate as the 50 cents Raytheon paid in the previous quarter on the old presplit shares. The new dividend will be paid July 27 to stock of record July 18.

Thomas Phillips, Raytheon chairman and chief executive officer, described the planned acquisition as "the right opportunity" for Raytheon to enter "the energy resources field." He described Falcon Seaboard as "well positioned, with attractive reserves of coal, good long-term contracts and efficient mining operations."

## U.S. Starts Study Of Oil Companies In World Market

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The Justice Department has begun an investigation into possible anticompetitive behavior in the international crude oil market, its anti-trust chief said today.

John Shenefield, acting assistant attorney general for anti-trust, told a Senate panel the preliminary investigation is considering whether international oil firms may be involved in restricting oil supplies.

Mr. Shenefield said the investigation also involves analyzing the competitive effects of international joint ventures participated in by the major oil companies.

The official told the Senate Judiciary Committee's anti-trust panel that the division should have something "concrete" in a month, hinting that the preliminary inquiry might ripen into a full investigation, leading to enforcement proceedings.

The brandy Napoleon did not drink



but Alexander did  
(known as the Great)

From the legendary golden grapes of Greece, untouched throughout the centuries, where the grape was first adored, glorified and drunk by Gods, Men and Warriors.

**METAXA**

the Greek classic

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24th June 1977



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## London Metals Mar

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## FEATURES



# BIONDIE

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

C		F	C		F		
ALGAYRE	18	64	Cloudy.	MADRID	22	72	Clear.
AMSTERDAM	15	63	Cloudy.	MILAN	22	74	Clear.
ANTWERP	18	64	Cloudy.	MILWAUKEE	21	74	Clear.
ATHENS	24	82	Clear.	MONTREAL	18	64	Fair.
BEIRUT	22	81	Clear.	MOSCOW	15	53	Showers.
BELGRADE	24	82	Clear.	MUNICH	20	70	Clear.
BERLIN	25	73	Cloudy.	NEW YORK	21	70	Clear.
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy.	NICE	23	72	Clear.
BUDAPEST	22	72	Clear.	PARIS	21	70	Variable.
CASABLANCA	20	64	Clear.	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy.
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Clear.	ROME	20	70	Clear.
DAKAR	20	62	Clear.	SAN FRANCISCO	21	70	Clear.
DUBLIN	20	68	Clear.	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy.
EDINBURGH	11	32	Overcast.	TEHRAN	36	87	Sunny.
HAARLEM	21	65	Clear.	TOKYO	21	72	Clear.
FRANKFURT	22	73	Overcast.	TUNIS	25	82	Clear.
GENEVA	19	66	Clear.	VIENNA	21	72	Clear.
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy.	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy.
HONGKONG	28	82	Clear.	WASHINGTON	11	53	Snow.
LA PALMA	22	72	Cloudy.	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy.
LISBON	22	68	Clear.				
LONDON	19	64	Cloudy.				
LOS ANGELES	17	62	Cloudy.				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

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## BC

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Yesterday's Jumbles: DELVE GAUDY NICELY CRABBY  
Answer: What the G.I. got—THE "GENERAL" IDEA

"I THINK I'LL TAKE A BATH AND GO RIGHT TO BED."

## Reviewed by John Leonard

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

C	L	E	F	S	P	O	D	A	J	F	F	S
N	O	A	R	E	R	E	O	L	I	E		
A	M	C	A	G	R	A	L	B	I	N	D	
B	E	H	I	N	D	O	M	E	S	B	A	C
S	T	E	R	L								
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S	C	A	M	A	Z	O	N	E	S	B	A	C
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S	A	D	I	N	T	R	E	T	A	R		
S	A	P	E	S	I	S	S					

**—By Alan T**

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

• West led the diamond ten.

Having no reason to  
finesses in clubs and he  
succeeded, South natural  
to work on spades. It  
important to lose a  
suit to a defender who  
hold two more diamonds.  
a modern leader, this  
been easy, but as it  
indisguessed by leading  
to the nine in diamonds.  
East won with the queen  
kindly led the diamond  
giving South a temporary  
that he had made his



## By Neil Amdur

is at First" timideating to play young," Evert said, "her match with only way you can neutral situation is nt. I'm sure I'll first, but once I get I'll be okay." A naked woman who of a fight today

At Hollywood Park, it was said that the colt probably would be meeting only two of his Triple Crown rivals—J.O. Tobin and Affiliate. Other possibilities for the race include Text, Nordic Prince and Bad N. Big.

**5. It can't wait.**

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.



"It was during a Davis Cup match against Australia that we battled in Boston," Lacoste recalled. "I saw this crocodile head in a shop window and I said to the captain of the team, 'If I win my match, you will buy me the bag, yes?' I didn't win the match, and I didn't get the bag, but a journalist from Boston heard the story and wrote that I even thought I lost. I was just hard to kill as a crocodile because I was so steady."

The Musketeers remain individualistic today. Cohee, now 78, was the proud swimmer who swam the English Channel. Miller, the tennis grandstander for R'Emble, the

several years ago when she wrote that he had needed the assistance of a cane in making a presentation at a tournament.

"The next time he saw me," Milan recalled, "he did a little dance in front of me to show



MINNEAPOLIS, June 23 (UPI)

### A Long Night

Robinson said that "last night Stanky stayed up late and con-

**CLASSI**

FRENCH PROVINCES		SWITZERLAND	U.S.A.	
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ROUGE MONT, near Gstaad: IDEAL INVESTMENTS OVER 120 MINERVE FIRMS in PARIS. FILM T.V. PRODUCTION

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